

THE SCHOONER YACHT

Emperor William's New Boat, the Meteor, Launched Amid Great Enthusiasm.

CHRISTENED BY ALICE ROOSEVELT

Hearty Cheers For the President, His Daughter and Prince Henry Rent the Air.

Luncheon Served on the Hohenzollern—The Prince Visited the City Hall and Was Given the Freedom of the City.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Prince Henry arrived in Washington at 10:20 Monday morning. He was met by Secretaries Hay and Long and Count Quadt and two other attaches of the German embassy. Ten minutes later he left for the white house.

The official greetings to the prince, while formal, were characterized by simplicity. Secretary Hay, as the head of the cabinet, was the first to extend greeting. He said to the prince:

"The president requests me, sir, to give you in his name, a cordial welcome to Washington."

As the prince's carriage swung into the east gate of the white house, the Marine band struck up "My Country."

The carriage stopped under the great porte cochere and the party alighted. Capt. Maj. McCawley and Capt. Gilmore conducted the prince back into the long state corridor, then to the left into the east room. In the east room the prince's suite remained until after he had concluded his interview with President Roosevelt.

He had scarcely crossed the threshold before the president, who was waiting for him, stepped forward and grasped him by the hand. The greetings that passed were of the most cordial nature. After the president and prince had talked together for a few moments the president conducted the royal visitor into the red room, where Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice were waiting. The prince expressed himself as delighted at the honor of meeting the ladies, and was particularly complimentary to Miss Alice.

The prince arrived at the white house at 10:40, and left the mansion at 11:13 for the German embassy.

Promptly at 11:30 o'clock the prince, accompanied by Adm. Evans, drove up to the door of the embassy. He was received by Ambassador von Holleben, who made a low obeisance and kissed his hand. Meanwhile the band on the street played "America."

At 11:47 the president's arrival was heralded by loud cheering and vigorous waving of handkerchiefs. In the same carriage rode Col. Bingham. He was met by Ambassador von Holleben and at once ushered into the presence of the prince. He remained exactly ten minutes.

Washington, Feb. 25.—One of the most brilliant functions of Monday was at 2 p. m. when Prince Henry received at the German embassy the members of the diplomatic corps, including the ambassadors and ministers, accompanied by their staffs of government, naval and civil attaches, all in full uniform.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The visit of Prince Henry and his suite to the capitol Monday afternoon must have been not only a gratifying experience to the royal visitor on account of the warm and flattering reception he received at both the house and senate and of the opportunity it afforded of meeting personally the leaders of both houses, but it must have been an extremely interesting experience as well.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the white house Monday night closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington Monday. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assemblage such as has rarely if ever before gathered in the white house.

During the dinner the president proposed the health of the German emperor and the German people, saying: "We admire their great past and great present and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The president also proposed the health of our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, in these words:

"In the name of the people I greet you and extend you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our heartfelt good will."

Following the toast of the president to the German emperor, Prince Henry arose and addressed himself to the president, proposed to a toast to himself and the people of the United States, accompanying it with an expression of good will and hope for the continuation of friendly relations between the German and American nations. Then followed Mr. Roosevelt's toast to Prince Henry.

At 10:40 the party dispersed, the prince leaving directly for the railroad station, where his special train awaited him. A troop of cavalry and a squadron of mounted and bicycle policemen acted as escort to the station and saw him safely aboard the train, which left at midnight for New York.

New York, Feb. 26.—The all-important event in the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia Tuesday was the launching of the schooner yacht Meteor, built at Shooters' Island for the prince's brother, the German emperor. The special train bearing President Roosevelt from Washington to the

launching reached Jersey City at 6:40 a. m. The president remained on board until the arrival of the prince's train. A few moments after 3 o'clock a cylinder head on the engine of Prince Henry's special blew out and the train was more than an hour late in reaching the city.

Soon after 8 the president and the prince and their suites embarked on a boat for Shooters' Island. The party proceeded directly from the ferry boat to the stand which had been erected at the inshore end of the ways, on which the Meteor rested, the guns meanwhile booming salutes and the crowd cheering enthusiastically. The president and prince, with Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, arrived on the platform at 10:22. The prince conducted Miss Roosevelt to the small platform immediately under the bow of the boat.

At 10:39 Miss Roosevelt raised the bottle of champagne, which had been encased in beautiful silver filigree and which was suspended by a 35 foot silver chain. Dashing the bottle against the side of the vessel with vigorous and effective hand, the wine breaking into spray, Miss Roosevelt said in English: "In the name of the German emperor I christen thee Meteor."

Her voice was loud and clear and could be distinctly heard on all the surrounding platforms. Then she raised a silver ax and severed the rope holding the weight which kept the ship in the ways and the vessel went gracefully into the water. Simultaneously cannon boomed and the noise of the gun was lost in that resulting from the roar of human voices, aided by the royal grand band, the naval militia band and several bands on board the various vessels surrounding the island. Every hat was raised and then there were cheer after cheer for the president, prince and Miss Roosevelt. After the launching the president presented several persons to the prince. While this scene was going on the crowd remained, continually cheering and occasionally calling "Cheers for the prince," "Cheers for the president" or "Cheers for Miss Roosevelt."

Soon after the launching the presi-

dential party and the prince proceeded to the hall where a luncheon had been prepared. The health of the prince was drunk and then Prince Henry said:

"On this occasion I wish to call for three hearty cheers for the president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt—hip, hip, hurrah!" as the prince spoke he waved his arms as a signal and the building shook with responding cheers. Then President Roosevelt raised his right hand, and when there was silence said:

"I ask three cheers for the guest, who has already won our hearts, Henry of Prussia. Now a good one."

President Roosevelt's hip, hip, hoorah, was drowned in the roar of applause that greeted the call for cheers. Then the prince and president shook hands warmly and as the party started to leave the hall some one among the invited guests shouted, "Mr. President, I offer three cheers for the young lady who has had the honor of launching the Meteor." The cheers were given. From Shooters' Island the president and the prince went to the Hohenzollern, where luncheon was served.

Prior to the luncheon a golden bracelet in which is set a small picture of Kaiser Wilhelm, was presented by Prince Henry to Miss Alice Roosevelt. The bracelet is studded with diamonds and other precious stones. It was the gift of the emperor.

During the luncheon cablegrams were received from the kaiser by Prince Henry, President Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt. Miss Roosevelt desired to reply at once, so the president asked for a pad and pencil. He began to write the message and had written a few words when Mrs. Roosevelt smilingly took the pencil from him and added a few words. She then passed the pad and pencil to Miss Alice, who completed the message. Thus the cablegram to the emperor was the joint production of the president, his wife and his daughter.

The luncheon was finished about 3 o'clock. At 3:10 p. m. President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered a carriage and were driven to the Twenty-third street ferry. They went to their special train, leaving Jersey City at 3:55 p. m., for Washington.

The president's departure from the Hohenzollern was preceded by a pretty ceremony. The president's flag, flying at the peak, was hauled down and the sailors cheered while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Soon after the president had left

the ship Miss Alice Roosevelt walked down the gangway on the arm of Levi P. Morton. The former governor, with Miss Roosevelt and Mrs. Morton, then went to the Morton home.

Prince Henry, with several of his officers, boarded the navy tug Vigilant at 3:30 p. m. and went to the battery. From the battery the prince went to visit the mayor at city hall, where the board of aldermen presented him with the freedom of the city.

New York, Feb. 27.—The luncheon given in honor of his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, by 12 New York gentlemen and German government officials to about 100 Americans who are of eminence in the finance, commercial and industrial world, at Sherry's Wednesday was in some respects the most notable function of its kind ever held in this city. There were 137 persons seated at 11 tables. The luncheon was served in the banquet hall. The floor was covered with crimson rugs and the walls were concealed by tapestry. The same decorations prevailed in the balcony which extends along the east and south sides of the hall. The balustrades, of the balcony, however, was left open, that the guests beneath might have an unobstructed view of the rich gowns of the women who had been invited to witness the function. The women numbered about 90, and were the guests of the wives of the hosts.

It had been the aim of those who gave the luncheon to conduct it in every essential as though it was an entertainment given in a private residence, and it was expected that in inviting the "captains of industry" an effort had been made to select as such guests men who had done something toward the progress and prosperity of the United States.

After this function was over the prince was conveyed to the Arion society's hall on Park avenue, accompanied by Ambassador von Holleben, Vice Adm. Von Tirpitz, Adm. Count von Baudissin, Adm. Evans and Col. Bingham, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Commander Cowles and Assistant Sec-

tary of State Hill. There he was met by a committee of the club, headed by President Frank von Briesen, who extended a cordial welcome.

Prince Henry replied briefly in German that it gave him great pleasure to find himself in the house of a German society and to be afforded the opportunity of witnessing the parade of the German societies from its balcony. The prince was then escorted to the large hall upstairs where he was greeted by Dr. Louis Weyland and the committee of the German-American societies, who presented to him a handsome album.

The imperial party was then escorted to the beautifully decorated balcony of the club. The procession, which had started immediately, commanded the attention of the prince, who seemed immensely pleased and impressed with the spectacle. Toward the close of the procession the prince was greeted by a delegation of Columbia college students on the street, who gave their college yell several times. The parade started at 6:30 p. m. from Seventy-second street, where were assembled the veterans of the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. There were about 6,000 men in line. After the passing of the procession the prince re-entered the big hall, where he faced the singing chorus of the society, about 100 in number, all in evening dress. The chorus promptly broke forth into an inspiring song called "Der Todten des Iles," written in commemoration of the brave crew of his majesty's ship, the Iles, sunk some years ago, in which a score of German sailors lost their lives.

After an intermission for refreshments, Prince Henry, who had been greatly pleased with the singing, listened to the rendition of another German song by the chorus. He again showed his appreciation of their efforts by asking Leader Julius Lorens if he was not tiring the singers, would they kindly oblige him with another song, which request was readily complied with.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock Prince Henry and his party left the Arion club and proceeded to the Waldorf-Astoria, accompanied by the same escort, to attend the dinner of the Staats Zeitung.

Prince Henry dined Wednesday night with 1,000 of the men who make American newspapers. He was the special guest of Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, who gathered a majority of the

leading figures in American journalism. They came from the four quarters of the country and made the most noteworthy gathering of their profession ever assembled in the United States. There was a felicitous exchange of greetings between Prince Henry and the men who spoke for the journalistic craft and the affair claims rank as one of the notable incidents of the American tour of the German prince.

The dinner was given in the handsome ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, but that immense apartment was not large enough to accommodate the newspaper guests and the Astor gallery was also used.

The two rooms were splendidly decorated.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

ated. Mr. Ridder and the special guests sat on an elevated table above which were the American and German flags. The staves were crossed and the flags, draped fan-like, reached out like the wings of a huge butterfly. Above them was the Prussian eagle lone in incandescent lights. From the boxes hung clinging vines and set in on the ledges were hundreds of palms. Each table carried bouquets of American beauty roses, round which were candelabra shaded in red.

As the diners took their places the ladies of many of the party appeared in the boxes which wall the room.

The prince reached the hotel at 6:30 o'clock and was received by Mr. Ridder. They shook hands warmly, and while they paused for a brief talk the members of the suite and the delegates of President Roosevelt filed up to the banquet hall. The band played the American national anthem as the first of the uniformed staff entered, and the crowd of guests arose. There was a great cheer as the prince appeared and another when he took his place at the side of Mr. Ridder at the special table.

As the prince took his seat the electric light was flashed into the Prussian eagle above him on the southern wall and the power was also increased in every one of the 2,500 incandescent lights that were burned in the room. It gave special brilliancy to an already attractive scene.

Mr. Ridder called upon Bishop Potter, who offered a brief grace.

A small army of waiters quickly filled the aisles between the tables and with an order that was remarkable in such a large gathering, the banquet began.

As the evening proceeded hundreds of handsomely gowned women filled the boxes above the dining hall. An orchestra high up in the second tier of boxes played popular national music, and when a tune caught the fancy of the crowd they sang it. At "Die Wacht am Rhein" the crowd arose and after singing it lustily, there were loud cheers. "America" got the same enthusiastic treatment. Excellently molded statues of Prince Henry were distributed as souvenirs.

Addresses were made by Whitelaw Reid, Prince Henry, Charles Emory Smith, Charles W. Knapp, Mr. Ridder and others.

The dinner was concluded at 11:45 p. m., and the prince immediately left, accompanied by his suite. He was very heartily cheered as he went out of the banquetting room.

The American editors who dined with Prince Henry Wednesday night as guests of Herman Ridder sent a cablegram of greeting to Kaiser Wilhelm. It was submitted by Melville E. Stone, and after cordial endorsement by the guests, was forwarded. It read as follows:

"To the German Emperor—The editors of the daily newspapers of the United States, one thousand in number, in honor of your illustrious brother, send you cordial greetings and all good wishes for a long and prosperous reign. We hail the presence of Prince Henry in this country as an omen of even closer ties of amity and heartily reciprocate all of the splendid and repeated overtures of friendship you have been graciously pleased to extend."

Prince Henry and his suite left Jersey City for Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning. A special train of eight cars, the same which conveyed him to and from Washington, was awaiting him.

Threaten to Strike.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27.—Fifty of the 82 exchange operators of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co. in this city, say they will strike Friday unless the company grants their demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

To the Penitentiary.

Whitesburg, Ky., Feb. 27.—Circuit court has been in session for more than a week. Five persons have, up to this time, been sentenced to the penitentiary—four for kluksing, and the other, Constable George Frazier, for mayhem.

MAJ. MICAH JENKINS' SWORD.

President Roosevelt Requested Not to Make the Presentation Speech.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, who is in this city, said Wednesday night that in deference to requests by wire from the subscribers to the fund for the Micah Jenkins sword he had sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"A short while ago I had the honor to address your excellency a letter requesting that on the occasion of your visit to Charleston you present a sword to Maj. Micah Jenkins, of the First United States volunteer cavalry, of whose gallant services you spoke so highly, your words being engraved upon the scabbard. You accepted the invitation for which we thank you. I am now requested by contributors to the sword fund to ask that you withdraw said acceptance.—James H. Tillman, late Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina."

In explaining the sending of the telegram, Lieut. Gov. Tillman said: "It is with much regret that I am directed or rather required to have sent the telegram I did, especially in view of the fact that I am so closely related to one who but a few days ago was subjected to an affront which was seemingly, or at least the people who contributed to the purchase of the sword think, unwarranted."

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

All in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary to Be Removed.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—United States Marshal John B. Robinson has received orders from Washington to remove all federal prisoners now in the eastern penitentiary here to the government prison at Atlanta, Ga. Among the convicts who will be affected by this order, the most prominent are probably Wm. L. Kendig and Wm. M. Jacobs, the Lancaster, Pa., counterfeiters who were convicted June 5, 1900, and are serving a sentence of 12 years.

The general rate of board per day for government prisoners is about thirty cents. It is considered by the authorities at Washington to be more satisfactory and cheaper for the government to care for its long term prisoners at the Atlanta prison.

KILLED A FELLOW SAILOR.

Chas. Brown, American Seaman, Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

London, Feb. 27.—An American seaman named Charles Brown narrowly escaped lynching at South Shields, Durham, Wednesday afternoon after killing a fellow sailor. A general fight occurred on board the Liverpool steamer Beacon Light, Capt. Kelley, which was anchored in the Tyne, during which Brown shot a sailor named O'Donnell. Brown escaped in the mule and got ashore. Here he was captured by a constable after a hard fight on the dock, and it was with difficulty that he was protected from the mob. Brown was carried to the police station, and as the constable laid the American's revolver on the table a cartridge exploded and the bullet seriously wounded another sailor.

ALLEGED PENSION FRAUD.

Mrs. Bettie Hanlon and Her Two Sons, of St. Joseph, Mo., Arrested.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 27.—An officer of the pension department Wednesday caused the arrest of Mrs. Bettie Hanlon, an old resident of this city, and her son, W. J. Hanlon, and C. A. Crouse. Mrs. Hanlon was granted a pension on the death of her first husband and continued to draw the pension up to the present time, although she was secretly married again some time ago. Her sons are alleged to have made false affidavits concerning the pension a few days since to a special agent of the pension department. All are well known.

AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY.

Pitiable Condition of the Crew of the French Bark Los Adelphes.

Port Angeles, Wash., Feb. 27.—The French bark Los Adelphes, 162 days from Madagascar, bound for Portland, Ore., against which there is re-insurance of 20 per cent., arrived here Wednesday with almost every man of the crew down with scurvy. For the last 25 days they had been subsisting on one biscuit per day to each man and were for some time without fresh water except rain water. The cook, F. L. Fletche, died of ague and exposure and was buried at sea.

Sale of Hereford Cattle.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—At the Hereford sale here Wednesday Gipsy Lady, a cow owned by Guggell & Simpson, was sold to Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind., for \$630. Imp. Iroquois, a cow owned by O. Harris, was sold to Graves for \$600.

Employers' and Employees' Association. Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 27.—A national association of employers and employees, similar to what is known as the National Civic Federation which met last year in New York, was formed Wednesday evening at the West hotel.

Will Advance Mill Operatives' Wages. Fall River, Mass., Feb. 27.—The agreement to voluntarily advance the wages of mill operatives here received its full quota of signers Wednesday and the increase will go into effect, as planned, on Monday, April 7.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senate—With the exception of a few minutes given to routine business, the senate Thursday devoted its entire session to the Philippine question. Mr. Patterson (Col.), one of the minority members of the Philippine committee, delivered his first extended speech in the senate and was given a most attentive and careful hearing. A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City was passed, and the senate then, at 5:15 p. m., went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House—The house spent the day working on the Indian appropriation bill. Forty-two of the 62 pages were disposed of. Several amendments were adopted but none of much importance. Representative Southwick (N. Y.) introduced a bill to prevent the brewing of inferior beer. It requires that hops and malt shall be the only products entering into the brewing of beer and ale, that no other products than barley, wheat and rice shall enter into the manufacture of malt.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senate—For more than six hours Friday the senate had the Philippine tariff bill under discussion. Mr. Bate (Tenn.) delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the pending measure.

House—The house passed the Indian appropriation bill. No amendments of importance were attached to it Friday. The latter part of the session was devoted to the consideration of private claims bills, a number of which were passed. The house passed a resolution providing for an investigation of Mr. Nardin's relations to the Shoshone Indian school.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senate—After eight hours of tumultuous debate Monday the senate, shortly before 7 o'clock Monday evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26—a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaurin, the two senators from South Carolina who on Saturday last were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their fight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or by vote to participate in the proceedings. As passed the measure provides that articles imported into the Philippine archipelago from the United States shall be required to pay the duties levied against them by the Philippine commission and paid upon like articles imported into the archipelago from foreign countries; that articles imported into the United States from the Philippines shall pay a duty of 75 per cent. of the rates fixed by the Dingley law, less any export taxes paid upon the articles sent from the Philippine archipelago as required by the Philippine commission. All articles now imported free into the United States should be hereafter exempt from export duty imposed in the Philippines. The bill exempts the commerce passing between the United States and the Philippines from the operation of the navigation laws of the United States until January 1, 1904, and authorizes the Philippine commission to issue licenses to craft now engaged in lightering or exclusively harbor business, provided such craft are built in the United States or in the Philippines and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippine islands. The duties and taxes collected in pursuance of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the Philippine islands and used for their benefit. All articles manufactured in bonded warehouses of imported materials or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, when shipped from the United States to the Philippines, shall be exempt from the internal revenue and all taxes paid upon such articles shipped to the Philippine islands since November 15, 1901, shall be refunded.

House—The house passed a bill to divide Texas into four judicial districts and also the Tawney resolution calling on the secretary of war for information concerning the transfer of sugar lands in Cuba since the American occupation. It then transacted some business pertaining to the District of Columbia and later took up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of \$1,931,678, an increase of \$2,950 over last year.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senate—But little business was transacted Tuesday and the senate adjourned early on the announcement of the death of Representative Crump.

House—The house passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It was the fifth of the regular annual supply measures to be sent to the senate at this session. No amendments of importance were adopted. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Richardson (Ala.) in reply to Mr. Corliss' speech a few days ago in favor of the construction of a Pacific cable by the government. The question of reforming the consular service was debated at some length, but no amendments on that subject were offered.

Washington, Feb. 27.—House—The house Wednesday sent the Philippine tariff bill to conference, non-concurring in all the senate amendments. The democrats sought to amend the amendments by requiring the rate of duty and declaring the United States should relinquish all claim to the archipelago, but all propositions were defeated.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina have been restored to the roll of the senate.

Judge Noyes Is Dismissed.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Roosevelt, acting upon the recommendation of Attorney General Knox, has dismissed Arthur B. Noyes, judge of the Second district of Alaska.

Conspiracy to Bribe.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 27.—Henry A. Taylor, of New York, was found guilty of conspiracy to bribe by the jury in the superior court Wednesday night. This is the second conviction as a result of the recent investigation of the city water scandal.

Washington, Feb. 27.—During a fire at Dinkelsbuhl the wall of a house collapsed and buried 15 members of the local volunteer fire brigade. There is no hope of rescuing the men alive.